3-014 SAN ANTONIO CREEK VALLEY

Basin Boundaries

Summary

The San Antonio Creek Valley groundwater basin is located in western Santa Barbara County. The basin is bound on the north by the Solomon-Casmalia Hills and the Santa Maria Valley groundwater adjudication boundary. The basin is bound on the east by the San Rafael Mountains and a watershed divide separating the adjoining Santa Ynez River Valley groundwater basin. The basin is bound on the south by the Purisima Hills and bound on the west by the approximate western boundary of Barka Slough. The boundary is defined by 12 segments detailed in the descriptions below.

Segment Descriptions

Segment Label	Segment Type	Description	Ref
1-2	^E Non-Alluvial	Begins at point (1) and follows the contact of Careaga Sandstone with Older Dissected Surficial Sediments and Sisquoc Formation to point (2).	
2-3	E Watershed	Continues from point (2) and follows the San Antonio Creek watershed to point (3).	{b}
3-4	Management Area	Continues from point (3) and follows the Santa Maria Valley adjudication boundary to point (4).	{c}
4-5	Watershed	Continues from point (4) and follows the San Antonio Creek watershed to point (5).	{b}
5-6	Management Area	Continues from point (5) and follows the Santa Maria Valley adjudication boundary to point (6).	
6-7	^E Non-Alluvial	Continues from point (6) and follows the contact of Careaga Sandstone with Older Dissected Surficial Sediments and Sisquoc Formation to point (7).	{d}
7-8	^E Non-Alluvial	Continues from point (7) and follows the contact of Plio-Pleistocene nonmarine deposits with Miocene marine deposits to point (8).	
8-9	Watershed	Continues from point (8) and follows the Santa Ynez watershed to point (9).	{b}
9-10	Watershed	Continues from point (9) and follows the San Antonio watershed to point (10).	{b}
10-11	^E Non-Alluvial	Continues from point (10) and follows the contact of Careaga Sandstone with Sisquoc Formation and Foxen Claystone to point (11).	{f}
11-12	Water Agency	Continues from point (11) and follows the Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District boundary to point (12).	{d}
12-1	E Non-Alluvial Continues from point (12) and follows the contact of Careaga Sandstone with Foxen Claystone, cross the alluvium of San Antonio Valley and follows the contact of Careaga Sandstone with Older Dissected Surficial Sediments to end at point (1).		{d}

Significant Coordinates

<u>Point</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
1	34.806538389	-120.520227225
2	34.83949622	-120.4666739
3	34.832608835	-120.453649395
4	34.831389007	-120.431640207
5	34.818016536	-120.360087772
6	34.792654251	-120.254926995
7	34.776677181	-120.161497066
8	34.778749192	-120.098290413
9	34.771245968	-120.12068462
10	34.708929301	-120.204957428
11	34.717763882	-120.348727694
12	34.729443516	-120.416663071

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http://sgma.water.ca.gov/bbat/?appid=160718113212&subbasinid=3-14

References

Ref	Citation	Pub Date	Global ID
{a}	Diblee Geological Foundation, Geologic map of the Casmalia and Orcutt quadrangles, Santa Barbara County, California, 1:24,000, T.W. Dibblee and H.E. Ehrenspeck. URL: https://www.sbnature.org/dibblee/newweb/maps.html		59
{b}	United States Geological Survey (USGS), National Hydrography Dataset, Watershed Boundary Dataset for California, note: Coordinated effort among the United States Department of Agriculture-Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS), the United States Geological Survey (USGS), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). URL: http://datagateway.nrcs.usda.gov		49
{c}	California Department of Water Resources (DWR), Adjudicated Basins GIS layer, . URL: https://gis.water.ca.gov/app/bbat/		44
{d}	BBMRS	varies	45
{e}	California Geological Survey (CGS), Geologic Atlas of California Map No. 021, Santa Maria Sheet, 1:250,000, Charles W. Jennings. URL: http://www.quake.ca.gov/gmaps/GAM/santamaria/santamaria.html	1959	26
{f}	California Department of Water Resources (DWR), Water Agencies Dataset. URL: https://gis.water.ca.gov/app/bbat/	2016	48

Footnotes

I: Internal

E: External